The Address which Judge M'Lean, of the Supreme Court, prepared at the request of the Union and Jefferson sound opinions, and excellent lessons for youth, tersely expressed, on the ges of Education, and the proper improvement of Time. We subjoin some of the paragraphs as a specimen.—[National Gazette.]

try, if deservedly elevated, is of incalculable value. It gives a moral power, which extends over the opinions and actions of men, throughout the civilized world. This is the empire of reason, which, next to liberty, should be considered the proudest triumph a nation can achieve. Every country has cherished, with the utmost solicitude, the literary reputation of its citizens. This reputation is considered as belonging to the nation. And I might ask, what can distinguish a country more than citizens, who on P. Disosway, Mr. J.s. Lenox, Judge the first dawn of the morning. Hearaccount of learning and talents, command the voluntary homage of the world. Such men distinguish the age in which they live, and are justly de-nominated benefactors to the human race."

"Without personal application, the highest gifts of nature, and the finest opportunities for the acquisition of knowledge, will be of very little ad-

vantage.
"How seldom do we find a man of splendid talents and great attainments, who has a son who acquires equal celebrity. This may in some degree be owing to the reputation of the father, which the son seeks to appropriate to himself, without using proper means to deserve it."

"There are few instances where young men of great fortunes become eminent. The reason is, because they feel no necessity of relying upon their personal efforts for a subsistence; and having the means of enjoying what are falsely called, the pleasures of life, they yield to indulgence; their minds become relaxed, and their am-

bition is destroyed.

"No man ever attained much distinction in literature, in the sciences, or in any of the learned professions, without great labour. And no indi-vidual of good capacity, who enjoyed ordinary opportunities for study, and improved them to the best advantage, ever failed to become distinguished. The great Newton declared, in a letter to Dr. Bentley, 'that if he had done the public any service, it was due to nothing but industry and patient thought."

"Here every man must stand or fall on his individual merit. He cannot be sustained by his wealth or by of his future prosperity, by exemplary ter, President Day, of Yale College, swears" by ginny he was not so much occasion on which he has done so, conduct and incessant study. He Rev. Jared Sparks, Mr. Keating, of must abstract himself from those Pennsylvania. Mr. Woodbridge, of nal tail at each end—he ne like um."

amusements which consume time, and Connecticut, President Wayland, of Quere—Does not Sombo deserve unfit the mind for improvement. He Providence, R. I., and Judge White, the premium offered for the best orimust be satisfied with the gratification of Princeton, N. J. arising from a rapid advance, and the prospect of future celebrity. These appointed on various literary subjects afford to the mind a much higher enjoyment, than can be found in the most brilliant circles of society. They never pall upon the appetite, but continue to give increasing delight."

that shall be cherished by posterity, cal Grammar of the English Language, who design with the shall be capacities of Youth. to add so whing to the amount of human happiness, and the glory of his tion, appointed to consider the same country, has much to do and but lies and appointed to consider the same of country, has much to do, and but litand report thereon. The names of
the time for action. His days and
the committee were no announced. nights should be devoted to the pur- Dr. Fiske then submitted the folauits of this great object. The prin- lowing :ciples of truth, justice, patriotism, Resolved. That a committee he apbuilds. Whether his life be public, practicability of adopting a uniform of Alcanor after his death-wound, was azonian bravery of old! That counor private, the same moral principles system of pronunciation of the Greek too long protracted. He then entered try must ultimately be free, whose warshould govern him. He should dis- and Latin languages in the classical into el horate arguments, and cited riors consist of of the fair and the card, as incompatible with either institutions of our country, and if pos- the opinions of Galen and Hippocrates, bravely

From the N. Y. Com. A fortier, Nov. 1

far to advance the progress of educa-tion and elevate the standard of Am-merican literature, reassembled this night fast, a caravan of wild beasts ar-

ev. Secretary Flagg, Professor Josel- ly been taken possession of as a lodg-in, President Finke, Gen. Talamading for the night, by a hale two fisted ge of Conn. Professor Merrick, of negro from the mountains, who was P resmouth, N. H. Gov. Wolcott of comployed in hauling timber to the Conn. and the following delegation rail road, and who had never seen or from the University of the city of New perhaps heard of an elephant before in York, viz?—Hon Mr. Gallatin, Rev. his life. He was fast asleep when his Dr. Matthews, Rev. Dr. Cox, Rev. room mate was ushered in, and did Dr. Milnor, Mr. J. Delafield, Mr. J. not awake until, as was his custom, at

by Dr. Winwright, when Mr. Galla-looked again, until the pupils dilated ting moved that the Hon. J. Q. Adams be requeted to take the Chair; which was unanimosly agreed to, and he thereupon was conducted to it by Mr. Gallatin and Dr, Matthews.

On assuming its duties Mr. Adams expressed his thanks for the honor at both ends put all doubts to flight, conferred upon him, by calling him and revealed his Satanic majesty, in to preside over the deliberations of that body. It is a situation, said he. for which I am conscious that many individuals present are more competent than myself; and this for many reasons, and especially because they are better acquainted with the objects of the Convention, and the previous proceedings to advance them, than

metion of Dr. Matthews, Hon. Mr. Shrunk up in the least possible dimenif I read farther, he will leave me
Gallatin and Lieut. Gov. Livingston, siens in a corner of the room, he awithout a shilling."

fessor Jocelin, were appointed Secretaries of the Convention.

Letters were then received, contain-

No reports from the committees at the convention of the last year being presented, a long communication was read by Dr. Matthews from Professor Pizarro of St. Mary's College in Baltimore, which concluded with a propasition that a premium be offered by " He grho wishes to have a name the Convention for the best Catecheti-

The de LITERARY CONVENTION.

All heard of Le Diable Boileaux, but it was reserved to this age, and to merican literature, reassembled this night mot, a caravan of wild beasts armorning in the assistants's room of rived at this place, and put up at one of the hotels. Among them chanced to he an elephant, which being too noticed the Hon. John Quincv Adams, large to enter any ordinary etable, it it was found necessary to accommowright, Professor Yates, Chancellor date it in a large and close carriage Jones, Judge Hoffman, Senator Marthouse. This it seems had previously here taken it seems had previously Berts, Dr. Breadhead. ing a rustling in the straw, he turned and looked, and rubbed his eyes and

"Hence horrible shadow, unreal mockery, hence.!"

What could it be !! the devil to a away without creating their miracle—certainty! the huge mass moved and approached him, and when lo! a tail approached him, and when lo! a tail torture of auch a suspicion?"

at both ends put all doubts to flight, all the terrors of his reputed attributes Gallatin and Lieut. Gov. Livingston, stens in a corner of the room, he were appointed Vice Presidents of the waited, in a state of alarm, bordering on distraction, the issue of his horriDo motion of Dr. Matthews, John ble adventure. The keepers of his published a new work, consisting of poetry and music, under the title of the poetry and music, under the poetry and music, under the title of the poetry and music, under skeered at his bigness-but that tar-

ginial tail ?- Polit. Exam.

Vollaire. - On the first night of the representation of the celebrated tragedy of Mahomet, several of the poet's friends, after the brilliant performance was over, waited on him to congratulate him on the signal success of the play. Some of them suggested alterations in the text and incidents; but Voltaire, who disclained dictation, lisren'd to them with perfect nonchalance, as he knew they were babbling conneisseurs, that had neither taste nor judgment.

Like the cobler who found fault with the nainting of Appelles, the king's physician, to show his critical bility, remarked, that the existence some instances it amounts to the Am-

enough to know ambition is a demon; we will engage that there shall i and I by from what I fear .- And we might learn a greater lesson than we shall ever acquire by musing over their exploits, or their inspiration. Think of unrecognized Ceasar, with his wasting your weeping over the Macedonian's career! Could Pharsalia compensate for his withering pangs? View the obscure Napoleon starving in the streets of Paris! What was St. Helena to the bitterness of such existence! The visions of past glory might illuminate even that dark imprisonment; but to be conscious that his supernatural energies might die

Spencer's Farry Queen .- The port With one despairing spasmotic leap, Spencer's rainy queen.— In portion the affrighten'd wagoner rushed against indigence, while engaged in the comthe door—it was locked—snd there position of his charming poem of the was no other possible way of escape. Farry Queen. As soon as he had the in the pit, was the predicament of who was the English Mecaenas of his New York and Philadelphia, where this miserable African-for no kind age, and on reaching his lordship's the machines are in operation. It is proceedings to advance them, the proceedings to advance them, the miserable Atrican and master was within hearing to afford anti-chamber, he was fortunate enough in relation to them is necessarily liming in relation to them is necessarily liming protection. The "Devil with two tails" stood over him and wrapted and recently obtained. I understood over him and wrapted his soft and flexible fore tail and the Earl, who no sooner read a few and whisked it in his pages, than he ordered his servant to be and whisked it in his pages, than he ordered his servant to be and the servant to be a server and whisked it in his pages, than he ordered his servant to be a server and whisked it in his pages, than he ordered his servant to be a server and whisked it in his pages, than he ordered his servant to be a server and the server and whisked it in his pages, than he ordered his servant to be a server and the server and th master was within hearing to afford anti-chamber, he was fortunate enough an improvement that does credit to be to advance the literature or our country, and promote the interests of face—and then " he graned horribly a ghastly smile." In vain he besimportant as any that can engage the attention of Americans. Presuming a little longer. The Devil with two that it will be deemed proper to open the tention of the Convention with prayer, I shall but kept smelling and feeling him, and the proceeded, his delign but kept smelling and feeling him, and the proceeded, his delign but kept smelling and feeling him, and the poet twenty pounds. Reading on, he found every passage increasing in beauty and energy: he again called the servant, and said, the Convention with prayer, I shall but kept smelling and feeling him, and the poet twenty pounds. Reading on, he found every passage increasing in beauty and energy: he again called the servant, and said, the Convention with prayer, I shall but kept smelling and feeling him, and the poet twenty pounds. Reading on, he found every passage increasing in beauty and energy: he again called the servant, and said, the convention with prayer, I shall but kept smelling and feeling him, and the poet twenty pounds. Reading on, he found every passage increasing in beauty and energy: he again called the servant, and said, the convention with prayer, I shall but kept smelling and feeling him, and the poet twenty pounds in good, he found every passage increasing in beauty and energy: he again called the servant, and the convention with prayer, I shall but the poet twenty pounds in good, he found every passage in the convention of the poet twenty pounds in good, he found every passage in the convention of the poet twenty pounds in good, he found every passage in the convention of the poet twenty pounds in good, he found every passage in the convention of the poet twenty pounds in good, he found every passage in the convention of the poet twenty pounds in good, he found every passage in the convention of the poet twenty pounds in good every passage in the convention of the poet twenty pounds in good ev the Convention with prayer, I shall but kept smelling and feeling him, and request the Rev. Dr. Fiske to perform that dutv.

The Throne of Grace was then addressed by Dr. Fiske, (President of the Wesleyan University, at Middle-be secure from it. The louder he patience, and said "Sirrah! go and force that author out of my house, for shows the least are the devil felt him.

and released him from the jaws of his Polish Melodies.' It is not often severe chill of several hours duration quainted with the two Muses, though Nor cau a young man hope to rise in ing apollogies for their absence from accompanied by a transient derange- they are sisters. Mr. Wade, howev-public esteem, by factitious circum- the following gentlemen, viz: Dr. Having now recovered not on- er, has succeeded in ingratiating himstances. He must lay the foundation Miller, of Princeton, President Car- lvhis health, bur his courage, he self with both, and this is not the first The subject of the work will at once be recognised as well chosen and popular, and the execution promises to come in aid of those qualities. There is a spirit in the following stangas which may be taken as a specimen of the poetical portion of the author's understanding :-

The Lover man his Serenade—
Twas answered by the fearless maid:
"I come for battle-field array'd—
See! dearest, see! One hand is thine—the other draws
The sword of Freedom in the cause "That fights for Home and Honour's laws!
"See ! dearest, see !"

On, on they went to Glory's field
By turns they were each other's shield;
They fought—they fell—but would not
Rest! Lovers, rest!

Oh! can there be a death so grand
As when such spirits, hand in hand,
Together die for native Laud!
Rest! Lovers, rest! The personal courage of the Po lish Ladies has become proverbial-fi

er will enclose Garrison hin we will engage that there shall be no postage elsimed at the Boston Post fame has eagle wings and yet she office upon his return. He shall nemounts not as high as man's desires. When all is guined, how little then is a dead letter. Is there no such place won! And yet to gain that little how as an insane hospital in Massachu-much is lost! Let us once aspire, and actts! Have they repealed all their madness follows.—Could we but drag leves against vagrancy and vagabon-the purple from the Hero's heart; State? Is it possible that they continpoet's throbbing brain, and read their despair, their dangers, their despair, their despair, follow as this Garrison to perpetrate enormities in open daylight, compared with which those iniquities are scarce. ly worth talking about? If this murderous wretch is suffered to pollute the soil of the pilgrims, and send forth advise the good people of that region never hereafter to go into the mockery of arraigning an offender for murder, arson, or ___ Camden Jour.

Plancing-Machine. - We have seen a diagram and description of a newly invented patent machine for planeing and preparing planks for flooring, which promises to be of great use as a labor saving machine. By means of it planks completely dressed and prepared for the floor, by being planed tongued, and grooved, all in less nary length. It was invented by Mr. William Woodworth, and is recom-He screamed for help; he groaned in last stanza written, he repaired to the mended by a great number of practi-, agony. Worse than that of Sancho house of the Earl of Southampton, cal mechanics and scientific men of American invention .- Boston Sentia

> Texas .- By a recent arrival wer ave received several communications om a correspondent in the interesting colony of Austin. It continues to ugment in population, the extent as this time reaching over six thousand ouls, and in other respects advances n prosperity. Good order prevails, and this new community is rapidly settling down to the condition of well regulated society.

> The products of the earth this season are represented to be abundant for all the wants of the colony. Corn is plenty and the cotton crop is said toexceed any previous year. - Mobile

A joke which has run through the enemy. After a liberation, he had a that we find the same individual ac- press about Signor Paganini and pretry Miss Waters, arose in the following manner : At a dinner at De Begni-'s, whose pupil the young lady is Paganini was handing her from one com to another, and she lost in admiration of him, exclaimed, 'I wish I was your fiddle,' to which the Signor instantly replied,' And I wish I was your beau!

> A painter was employed in painting West India ship in the river, suspen ded on a stage under the ship's stern. The captain, who had just got into the boat along side, for the purpose of bing ashore, ordered the boy to let go the painter, that is the rope which makes fast the boat, the boy, who had never been to sea, and was ignorant of the term, ran instantly aft and let go the ropes by which the pointer's stage was held. The captain surprised at the boy's delay, cried out, "You lazy dog, why don't you let ge the painter?" The boy replied, " He's gone, sir, pols and all."

> The Duke of Devonshire has remarked, that, although we frequently meet with stuttering men, we never find ladies with impediments in the

sports b r cent., but doubled those on imports by ritish shipping and ships, and increased a specific duties, and most of the pro-teds to be applied as above.

The debts of the Confederacy amounted

to something less than sixty milli Fars, and the necessity of providing for it, first brought before the public the proposition to form a more profest union, and the creation of a Federal Government, with power to adopt a distinct revenue, and enforce its collection for the payment and enforce its collection for the payment of the debt, and future expenses of the States, in their general capacity. I believe that I hazard nothing in asserting that, for two or three years after the war, a Federal Government was not thought of powers, it consists at Patrick Henry, and me that, for two or three years after the war, a Federal Government was not thought of for any other purpose—nothing, certainly, of opposition of Patrick Henry, and many other distinguished patriots, whose devoncessary revenue, unless the exactions of the distinguished patriots, whose devoncessary revenue, unless the exactions of the people, and states were immediately gratified. hould render a restrictive system an eligible mode of redress—it being already resorted to by this State towards England, as above stated—and the power to regu-late commerce generally, was intended further to secure a free and fair inter-

were between the members of the Union. Various causes, besides the debt of the Confederacy, reduced the whole nation to great pecuniary difficulties, the principal of which was thought to be the importation by foreign ships of foreign great. Both or all of which were then produced, or made in some one or more of the States; and, in 1766, the mechanics and themselves into societies, and appointed a Corresponding Committee for devising and procuring relief. That this, and the relief of the public ereditors, and these alone, were the objects of their association, is a fact proved by the individual professions of the members of that Comthe one a shipwright, the other shith, and the third a hatter—who much, and the inird a natter was, mee, represented, besides persons of own profession, the masons, carpen-painters, plasterers, butchers, and s; but more particularly those whose merally throughout the country, as gold-miths, cabinet-makers, shoe-makers, and todder, Fonerden, and Gray, who all known to me personally, and whose respectability is established by their ap-pointment, never contemplated presenting et established at home, much less that of dividuals to be brought from countries. The petition from the same lasses at New York, expressly state the rticles, and they asked for protection to hose which could be then made. They ning, as it were, to be taxe r, and not for the benefit of commerce or agriculture,

The shipwrights of New Tork and Charleston petitioned separately, after-idade, to be protected by a Navigation det like that of England; but it was nov.

There were beforeign industrynatries, to the prejudice of the agricul-al interest, and this was one of the inbut this class, any m

heir strengous exertions it was carried hro' the Conventions of all the States, and, without them, it would have been rejected without them, it would have been rejected without them. amounted ions of dolling for it,
the propounion, and
overnment,
it revenue,

With few exceptions, it was opposed by
all the eminent lawyers of the country—
ind they carried with them a majority of
the agricultural interest. It is true, Mr.
Jay associated with Hamilton and Madion in its defence—the elder Adams and
it revenue,
Jefferson were away—but it was supported by Washington and Franklin; ar of these seven great men, it is probable it would have been lost forever. For the want of a strict and express limitation of countries upon our commerce, and States, were immediately gra-render a restrictive system an eliand 10th amendments, which prohibit the General Government from the exercise of any power not delegated, and which are declared to be reserved to the States respectively, or the people

When ratified by Conventions of nine States, the Constitution proposed, was to be binding on them: such as did not, re-mained free, not only of distant nations, but of the other States, saving, of cour their obligations under the former Conf eracy; and, though generally, it met the greatest opposition in the larger States o Virginia, Pennsylvania, New York, and Massachusetts, it was in force some without North Carolina and Rhode Isl as the Con

prepensity to the or protection, comparatively.

the privilege of voting, and of the Constitution an age to enjoy the privilege of voting, I joined the friends of the Constitution with alacrity, and the two Doctore were ceition to the two Lawyer the interest of the traders, mec and manufacturers, who, on its ratifica-tion, made the first grand Federal proces-sion through the town, in token of their gratification. A handsome barge was ship-riggid for the occasion; and Capt. Barney afterwards navigated her to Mount Vernon, and presented her, on the part of the merchants, to General Washington.

Little did the gallant commander, the facturers of that day, foresee that the cause of their triumph would, within a half century, be wielded to their prejudice; that they would be taxed to introduce other trades, or other tradesmen; and that the independent rights of the States and people be jeopardized by implication!

For twelve years, at least, during the remainder of the valued life of our first

President, no such costruction was tolerated, if it ever was thought of.

The industry of the manufa

The industry chanics, as well as the farmers, was so wealth of the So ar, protecting duties were stion, and the trust ect, it is to if not degrey—it is to create the to emigrate, and relieve for-id foreign nations, at our expense the hardy sons of the forest should be sud-dealy and forcibly converted into more consumers of their products of any kind.

Finally, in 1767, the State Legislatures and convert a free and happy Confeders that Delegates to draft Articles of Con-into an extended and englaved empire.

throne last July twelve month, was felt in the Swiss mountains. The establishment of the new principle of popular sovereign-ty inspired the mass of the population with the idea that the time was arrived for a-belishing every vestige of privilege and asserting their equality of rights.

towns, and represented only the minority of the population. In others a privileged nobility lorded it over the citizens and the peasantry.—In others, again particular families monopolized all the influence and all the emoluments of the general all the emoluments of the general govern-ment. Though enjoying the name, and invested with the forms of a republic, many of the cantons saw the basis of their rights and privileges narrowed to a kind of oligarchical despotism. In some cases the liberty of the press was abolished, and

The active and enlightened spirits of the country saw that the events in France were calculated both to rouse the people o a sense of their rights, and to re Holy Alliance, had prevented them from asserting them. Insurrection of the unpriviledged classes accordingly took place in almost every canton, accompanied with the more or less violence, and followed by greater or smaller con ses. For the most part those in posses sion of power agreed, on the mere display of physical force, to remodel their institu tions, and to admit the people to an equality of rights. In very few instances was there any blood-shed, though the people of the country invaded the towns, and surrounded the legislative councils of the can-tons with armed and undisciplined mobs.

By the end of the year, or before the middle of January, more than half the cantons had agreed to plane of fundamental reform; dividing more equally the burdens, and sharing more equally the privileges, of the state among the citizens of town or country. In this predicament were Fribourg, Lucerne, Lausanne, Zurich, Shaffhausen, and even the aristocratic and oligarchical canton of Berne. But though new constitutions were in

many cases voted in haste, and under the ence of terror, they were not imute. room was still left for intrigue and re-ac-tion. The meeting of the Diet showed the partisans of change and the supporters of ancient abuses their relative strength, and the differences between them are not likely to be soon arranged. Some of them insist on a revision of the federal compact, and others contend for its continuance on its present footing. The formers of the Federal Government petitioned for a freedom of trade in the interior of the federation—for the right of every Swiss to establish himself in any canton that he may choosepresentation in the Diet conformable to the extent or population of each canton.
These claims are resisted by the majority
of the Diet; and in addition to contests

and insurrections in the separate or

et and injury of the many—and that button of the in takes; by importunity, to legislate fitted by them.

that England does so, and has long done so. This is the great argument. And who would have supptied, that the unequal, oppressive and odicus laws of Great Britain, of which our fathers long and loudly complained, would be imitated in this free country; or referred to as an apapology for a similar queen?

One great complaint in 1766—1773 was that the British parliament (and we were then a part of the British Kingdom, and professed to be the loyal subjects of the

asserting their equality of rights. Accordingly, by the end of October or the middle of November, eleven or tweive out of the 22 cantons of the federation were in flames. The separate cantons protested against the tyranny of the Diet —the people rose against the councils of the cantons—and the inhabitants of the country took up arms against the privileged citizens of the towns.

It cannot be contested that there was much cause for discontent in the political situation of many of these little republics. In some of them, the Grand Council, in whose hands the supreme powers of the state was lodged, was elected by the chief of the welfare of the country; that the supreme powers of the state was lodged, was elected by the chief of the welfare of the country; that the supreme powers of the welfare of the country; that the supreme powers of the state was lodged, was elected by the chief of the welfare of the country; that the supreme powers of the state was lodged, was elected by the chief of the welfare of the country; that the population. In others a privileged nobility lorded it over the citizans and the country is a diagnised, or what
or of the present contons of the supreme powers of the state was lodged, was elected by the chief of the welfare of the country; that the Mayor, the Recontent in the political and pay taxes for the make of liberty, and for the welfare of the country; that the province of the extent of the province of the country; that the province of the country; that the province of the country is the country in restoring order.—Badger's had a country is the country is t

is a loud call for the rice and mo

SOUTH SHORE.

A leading feature in General Jackson's which the monopolists are enriched? I policy, is the speedy extinction of the public Debt. By the official notices which have just appeared, it will be seen that the new Secretary of the Treasury, fook place that the new Secretary of the Treasury, for the benefit of South for the density in the accomplishment of the President's the payment of six millions of dollars on the payment of six millions of dollars on the latter.

It is not considered? I which the monopolists are enriched? I which the monopolists are stand he has purchased of the Bank of the United States, on favorable terms, the whole of the Public Debt held by that institution, amounting to several so that the Public Debt, which will have been paid off during the first six months of his Administration of the Treasury, will considerably exceed nine millions of dollars."

In addition to the foregoing information we understand that on the first of January next, (1832) the whole Public Debt of the United States will not oxceed twenty-five millions of dollars; and that, on that day, the Government will be in possession of stock in the Bank of the United States, and of merchant's bonds, all of which could be converted into cash, equal in in amount to the debt : so that, in two months from this day, the Government may be considered as virtually FREE PROW PERT and every patriot is now soldiately put in force, and consequently emply called upon to swist in keeping it

> We conclude to-day the Journal of the Federal Convention, and shall commence with him as long as maid that Mr. James our next. By reference to the proceedings of the 14th September, on our first page; it will be seen that a proposition to confer power upon the Federal Govern-ment, "to establish a University," was expressly negatived, notwitted to which, every one knows that attempts to violate the Constitution in this particular, have been made, of late, by very promin ent men. Another proposition to authorise the granting of "letters of incorpora-tion for canala," was also negatived, which shows that the Convention was so desirous of avoiding all interference with the reg

blic money

e States that it

The following article is copied from the Washington Globe;
"The TREADURY AND THE PUBLIC DEBT.
A leading feature in General Jackson's which the monopolists are enrich

From the Richmond Enquirer.

AN ANECDTE.-The Anti-Tariff Ca Philadelphia. The northern prints he spoken of an interview between Mr. 0 rey, the modern "Hamilton," the gr champion of the nick-named "American System"—and P. P. Barbour, the Per dent of the Convention. Such an in view did take place at one of the cele ted Wilstar Parties, in the presen veral Virginians, other delegates, and citizens of the town. These two go men got upon the great hobby, the -but " the cataract of collegery newspaper ecribler called Mr. was too much for the writer of Hand controverted with so m oution, that Mr. Carey fairly drew and with a great deal of good temps clared, that he could not cope with Judge in that way; but he could well knows res, some yes, the Tariff, me evening to him (Carey)
of a friend, that perhap
Mr. C. on the present of is said to have replied with the good temper, that if he helped have at this time than he did some ago, he was afraid he would prove ry little assistance to him. VIVE LA BAGATA



provement of our Basis. We thought we saw some the country of the country. It is a subject in which every man ought to take an interit only has to be casted into action. The resentative in Congress from that State to the sistence of them to throw on that lethangy and thoughts were not erroneous. The will supinatess which has had possession of politicians of New-York know that the

ae days Jean.

in that

on qui of last ded the octile :

in much nile to n harm ched in

erround

errupted so by a

perated

nult has

way in the world. With this starring us meetic manufactures. Hence it is that in the face shall we be told that we are the Courier and Enquirer has lately betoo poor to build a Rail-Road? Shall it be said that one town in Maryland is more able than our whole State? Forbid it pride, torbid it patrictism. North Carelina is as able to build a Railway as any State in the Union and she must do it. It is the only thing which will cave her people from the whirlpool of destruction We have opposed the Tariff on principle. which awaits them. Let demagogues my Let us continue to do so maugre the overwhat they will about the cost of a Rail- tures of the Tariff monopolists.

towards the South. The meeting of the Pros Trade Convention throw the utmost tonasternation into the ranks of the Tariff party. They saw in the stand taken by zate of duties under the present pretence, ability and it bids fair to be a valuable aux. the Tariff, they never dared to put upon the Editor most cordially, and hope he may the face of the bill the true reasons for its receive, as he deserves the most endstantial was the protection of the industry of the manufacturers and the destruction of the industry of the Agriculturists, find, as the national debt is fast paying off even heard it hinted that the Antimesons that they must take some other grounds. and the Clay party her excellence intend Hence their affected astonishment at the to drop Mr. Wirt and Henry Clay and assertion in the address of the Free Trade unite upon Mr. Adams. Jackson beat convention, that the Tariff was unconstiastonishment to prevent the people from people's President. searching into that question, for they knew that the people only had to search into it to decide against them. Finding that this was not sufficient; and knowing that the South had the advantage of them in the open field of argument; they thought to put a top to that flood of light upon the subject, which is daily flowing from the Free Trade Press, by proposing a compromise -yea, by proposing to repeal all Northern Manufacture ! They doubtless fairly elected Governor it is probable that thought that this glorious concession would he will not take his seat, there being some conciliate the South, and allay that for- little informality in the returns from some ment which their tyranical exactions have of the counties. It is added that if the produced. They did think that the South election goes back to the people Gov. would unite with them in taxing the poor Gilmer will not be a candidate.

There is moret energy among our people; The letter of Jalian C. Verplank, a Rep-it only has to be called into action. Take resentative in Congress from that State to In a late Baltimore paper we see the gratifying fact stated, that forcy succe of with some. They know that N. Y. being with some. They know that N. Y. being the Halfimore and Ohio Rail-Rood was finished on the first day of November, which is the longest piece of continuous at what it is there will not be so much to divide. They know that the present pretence for the same paper also stated that in five or works more they would have excently miles completed which is double the length of any one continuous piece of Rail-what it is, and that is for protection to domestic manufactures. Hence it is that

It does not require the ken of a seer to see through the developements, which are chall, as usual, speak upon every subject which course before them "without fear, daily making, of the policy of the North daily making the descent daily dail

that meeting, and in the hold and uncom- NEW-PAPER. We have received promising language of the South, nothing the 1st number of the "North Carolina but the overthrow of their favorite, grinding Constitutionalist" Edited in the city of and mistyled American System. They Raleigh by Wm. Ransom, Esq. It is any that when the national debt was paid neatly printed upon an imperial sheet. Its off they could not keep up the present high original matter is written with spirit and to wit, for revenue. When they passed iliary to the cause of the South. We greet passage,—they never dared to say that its praise which can be bestowed upon an Edi-

They knew that this would not take with out for Wm. Wirt, and it is said that J. the South. They resorted to stratagem. Q. Adams will do the same when Con-They said that its objects were for rev- grees meets, and that he will be run as enue to defray the expenses of Govern- the Anti Masonic candidate for speaker of ment when in reality they were protec- the House of Representatives. What tion to morthern capitalists. They now does Mr. Clay think of this? We have tutional. They did hope by this affected if he is so foolish as to offer against the

> A number of persons, (we have not learned how many) recently met in Stokes county in this State, for the purpose of sending a delegate to the Baltimore Clay Convention !! Dr. Shuman was chosen as the delegate!! They had as well have sent him to a Congress of the three powers.

It is stated in some one of the Georgie duties upon those articles which were not of papers that though Mr. Lumpkin was

what they will about the cost of a state way—We know it to be practicable, and the people will ere long demand one of their time serving Representatives. It is to their interest to do so and when let alone they never fail to see it and to act lone they never fail to be practicable, and the lone they never fail to be practicable, and the lone they never fail to be practicable, and the lone they never fail to be practicable, and the lone they never fail to be practicable, and the lone they never fail to be practicable, and the lone they never fail to be practicable. The lone they never fail to be practicable, and the lone they never fail to be practicable. The lone they never fail to be practicable, and the lone they never fail to be practicable. The lone they never fail to be practicable, and the lone they never fail to be practicable. The lone they never fail to be practicable, and the lone they nev

ment to hope that it will be completed by pext May. In the meantime no exertions can towards the payment of nearly Form which have recently been distributed, or which are in a few months to be distribu-

"It will greatly facilitate the attainment of the object of this resolution to call cers and managers of each society; and lay before them the present condition of the Bible cause within their bounds, and throughout our State. In some instances. it will be desirable to hold special meetings in different parts of the county, for the purpose of raising funds. In others, it will be sufficient for the few cordial friends to circulate a subscription. But in all cases, whatever measures are adopted, and whatever is attempted should all be effected, with as little delay as possi-

At a meeting, on the 19th of September, at Troy, in Missouri, the following preamble to some resolutions relative to a proposed Convention of the Democratic

the people to adopt such measures as will ascertain, to the greatest certainty, their opinions, and carry into effect, most effectually, their wishes. It is their constitu-

upon which, we believe, depends the perpetuity of a Government, the pride and
boast of every freemen, and the admiration of all Christendom. The press.

as it is, does not include all the expense incurred by the Parent Society, in effecting the supply of our State with the word

of God. It is the supply of our State with the word of God. It is the supply of our State with the word of God. It is the supply of our State with the word of God. It is the supply of our State with the word of God. It is the supply of our State with the word of God. It is the supply of our State with the word of God. It is the supply of our State with the word of God. It is the supply of our State with the word of God. It is the supply of our State with the word of God. It is the supply of our State with the word of God. It is the supply of our State with the word of God. It is the supply of our State with the word of God. It is the supply of our State with the word of God. It is the supply of our State with the word of God. It is the supply of our State with the word of God. It is the supply of our State with the word of God. It is the supply of our State with the word of God. of God. It includes no estimate of the inst. by the Rev. Mr. Caldwell, Mr. John

FAYETTEVILLE, November 2.

. . . 841 a 41;

	Bacon 9 a 10;
	Corn
	Cotton 7 a 8;
	Sait 65 a 70;
	Iron
	Sugar, brown 7 a 10;
,	Coffee 14 n 15;
	Molassos 80 u 30;
ř.	Flaxeced \$1.10 a 1 20;
	Wheat 70'a 75;
ř	Whiskey, 40 a 50;
	Market Market Indian and The Control of the Control
	COLUMBIA, Oct. 31.
	Bacon, Ib 10 a 101;
	do Peach,
	Cotton, inferior to fair, . 6 a 71;
	Coffee, lb 15 a 17;
	Flour, Country, bbl \$5 a \$5 50;
	Molasses, gall, - 40 a 50;
	Rice,
	Salt, in sacks - 250 a 275;
	Sugar, brown, - 8 a 11;
	Tobacco, 10 a 30;
	Whiskey, gall 40 a 45;
	TO 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 10
	CAMDEN Oct. 29.
	Cotton, 8 a 81;
	Corn, per bushel, 50 a;
	Wheat 75 a 80;

Peach. 40 a 62; SCO'TT having bought out the in . teres of A. W Brandon in their co cern (Scott & Brandon,) at Cheraw, Party, was unanimously agreed to:

"In republican governments, where Goods on good terms, either by wholethe majority should rule, it is the duty of sale or retail with Dry Goods and Groceries of every description. In all instances selling for Cash or country produce. The highest market price will be given for country produce in Cash or exchange for

10 a 13;

40 a 62; . 35 a 45;

Flour, Camden Mills, bbl.

Bacon, lb. Whiskey, per gal.

Brandy, Apple,

tional right peaceably to assemble for that Goods.

JNO. SCOTT purpose.

We view the great political struggle now making in the United States, as one ton market or to pass through the hands.

BIBLE CAUSE
The Silvering recolution was usual mousely educed by the System of North Carolina, at the late meeting in Hillsberingh, vig:

"Whereas in termining all the destitute families throughout our State," with the Holy Scriptures, our receipts of the Parent Institution in Boots, have exceeded our payments and donations about that the toble institution in Boots, have exceeded our payments and donations about that the toble institution is at this time laboring under great pacuality embarrane that noble institution is at this time laboring under great pacuality embarrane from the States are received, therefore, that the members of this Synod will as soon as practicable after their return to their homes, make their continued to hold. They instit the General Government is one of limited powers, and those powers not expressly granted, and should be after their return to their homes, make fresh and vigorous exertions to secure the Societies with which they are respectively connected.

Resolved, therefore, that the members of this Synod will as soon as practicable after their return to their homes, make fresh and vigorous exertions to secure the General Government is one of limited powers, and those powers negatively by the grants contained in the Constitution that all powers not expressly granted, and absolutely necosary to carry the same been contracted by the different Bible specific with which they are respectively connected.

It was maid that "This deficience." the first in my name, unbeknowing to me, to John C. Beall. The recent is trouble a disserning public with this notice is becaused emission to keep the country, for I am wall apprised if I was to remain in this Section, the gantle man, John C. Beall, would be afraid to show the note. But knowing him to be a man inamong men, and a men, of uncomon ingenuity. I think proper to give notice of the same. Also Captain James A. Beall is a very spiried fellow if not so very literary, he has followed me 13 or 15 miles, with two executions by two separate officers on one Judgment and that entireiy dead, now if he could besse executions thus fast on a dead Judgement what could he do on a live one, I hope no person will trade for any thing of this kind.

ABSALOM ROBY.

NOTICE.

By virtue of adecree of the Hon. count of Equity, for the count of Montgomery, at last September Term of said court, I shall expose to public sale at the Court House in Lawrenceville, on Satorday the 10th day of December next, a tract of land belonging to the heirs of Robert Moss, containing three hundred seres, situated in the County of Montgomery, on Mountain Creek, adjoining the lands of William Harris, Esq. and others. The above is supposed to be appear on it and there is water power on the premises Persons wishing to emberk in the Gold mining business onthe credit will be given for one he of the purchase money, and eigh months for the balance; -- the purch gieing bond and approved security.

CHARLESTON and CHERAW. THE STEAM BOAT MACON

CAPT. J. C. GRA. in running between Charleston and Chaand down, will resume her Trips in the course of a few days and is intended to be continued in the trade the ensuing sea-

Her exceeding light draft of Water drawing when loaded only about four and a half feet water will enable her to reach Cheraw at all times except, an uncommon low river, when her cargo will be lightened at the Expence of Bost.

J. B. CLOGH. Charleston Sept. 26, 1831. N. B. She has comfortable accomid-N. B. She mas dations for a few passengers.
J. B. C.

To the Public.

SCOTT & A. W. BRANDON have ing dissolved their partnership in e business establishment of Cheraw. All persons indebted to Scott & Brandon of that place are requested to make pay-

ment, and all persons having claims to present them for payment.

Reflects continued as heretofora by Branco Scott at Wadesboro' where can be see for each or country produce in exchange, all kinds of Fancy Goods Greceries &c. on the most liberal terms.
Oct. 22nd 1834. J. SCOTT, A. W. BRANDON

For Sale.

wo hundred pounds of first rat Northern-Hops. Enquire at P

rand of kings, and quoons to der wars, and Gothis horde

-no, cries one, we've had enough Of such confounded love-sick stuff To craze the fair creation : Give us some recent foreign news of Russians, Turks-the Greeks and Jews Or any other nation.

The man of drilled scholastic lore, Would like to see a little more. In scrape of Greek and Latin. The merchants rather have the prices Of southern indige and rice, Or India silks and estin.

Another cries I want more fun ; A witty asecdote or pun, A rebus or a riddle; Some long for missionary news, And some of worldly carnal views, Would rather hear a fiddle.

The critic too, of classic skill, Must dip in rall bis gander quill, And scrawl against the paper; of all the literary fools, He cuts the siliest caper.

Another cries, I want to see A jambled up variety-Variety in all thing-A miscelleneous bodge-podge print, Composed-I only give the hint, Of multiferious umali things.

I want come marriage neva core Mid. It constitutes my highest this To hear of weddings plenty. For in a time of general raid None suffers from a draught, "is plain-At least not one in twenty.

I want to bear of death, mys one-Of people tofally undone, By losses, fire, or fever; Another answers full as wise, Pd rather hear the fall and rise Of rackoon skins and beaver.

Some rignify a secret wish For now and then a savore dish Of polities to suit them ; But here we rest at perfect esse, Eor should they swear the moon was cl We hever should dispute them.

Or grave or humorous; wild or tame, Lofty or low, 'tis all the same, Too haughty or too humble, And every editorial wight, Has naught to do but what is right, And let the grumblers grumble.

VARIETY.

Gun Locks .- The New Hampshire cussion gun lock, which is so constructed as to discharge the gun sixty times with once priming. The inventor is "George W. Morse, son of Rev. B. Morse, of Haverbill, a lad of 17 years oface .- The lock is entirely corce led within the stock, which is of the commen form, with the exception of the trigger and guard, the letter being divided into two parts, one of which is movesble, and drawn back when the gun is cocked, and serves as the hammer by which the percussion is produced. Bester Daily Advertiser.

Sir B-R-en Irish knight wa married to the duphter of Lord C a connexion of which the knight w somewhat proud. Beasting of this union once to a friend, he observed highest compliment is his power. He had seven duchters, said he, and gave me the ou'dest -and he tould me too that if he had an oulder I should have her.

Duke of Buckingham to Sir Rober Viery " I am absolutely afraid that I shall die a heppar." "At the rate you go it will be storm, ... I am a raid you will live one."

EQUITY BLANKS FORSALE HERE.

SELLINGOFF! ATTENTION COME & BUY

BARCA

THE Subscribers, surviving partners of the firm of Kyles & Masnen, have determined to SELL OFF their present EXTENSIVE STOCK OF GOODS. Hencefoward, every stricle will be offered at prices, that cannot fail to suit these who are desirous of purchas-

Cheap Goods.

MERCHANTS, wishing to add to their stock, would do well to call on them, as they may depend on getting BAR GAINS. The peculiar simulation of the concern, renders it necessary that every person indebted to them texcept the whose limit of credit is not yet expired. should make an immediate settlement. They must, in forure, sell exclusively

ROB'T. KYLE. Surviving partners of the firm of K & M. Salisbury, Nov. 2ed 1831 4.99

New & Desirable. Fall & Winter Goods.

HACKETT & LEMLY are now re of desirable Fall and Winter Goods, selected with great care in Philadelphia and New York Their stock consists of almost every article usually kept in stores in this part of the country, all of which they are determined to sell very

Those wishing to purchase will do well to call & examine their assortment. hear prices and judge for themselves. November. 3d. 1831. 98tf

Thompsonian System. DOCTORS LEAS SMITH.

TAVE recently located themselves, I on the with Yaddin, in Iredell Co. N. C. and in the neighborhood of Glasscock's Mills and Griffing store, on the place, formerly owned by Wm. Dyson, where they intend practising MEDICINE upon the above system. They may at all times be found at their residence, except when professionally engaged They are sware of the prejudice of some peo ple against this system, it being new and unfeshionable ; but upon a fair trial both in acute and chronic diseases, such as Fevers, Spasms, Lockjaw, Bite of a Mad Dog, Fils, Poison, Hectic, Dropsey, Consumption, &c.

together with Surgery and Obstetricks, they flatter themselves that these prejudices will be removed. No poison either Mineral or Vegitable is used as a medicine Every due attention will be poid to those who, patronise them with chares very accommodating to aut the

Nov. 18th 1831

\$25 REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the ubscriber, on the 8-h Anril last, a negro Girl about 27 years of age. of

"leman by the name of Hiram Clarke. She is in the habit of presing herself nder the appellation of Pree Louisa She will no doubt endeavor to get into he neighborhood of her daughter, if she is hor under the direction of some white here are circumstances which induce me to believe so.

The shove reward will be given to ny person who shall return the said girl to me, or lodge her in any jit so that I get her ; and fifty dollars will be given name one who shall detect the person erhoring her, so that he may be brought LEWIS GILL. Lancasterville, S. C Oct. 1831.

Land & Negroes, FOR SALE.

N pursuance of a Deed of Trust to me executed by William Long, and for the parposes therein mentioned, I shall expose to public sales at the Court house a Salisbury on Thursday the 15th day f December next, the following proprty, viz :

Twenty four or five likely Negroes o sisting of Men, Boys, Women and Girls, several head of horses. Also his Yadkin River, whereon, Wm. Long THOMAS L. COWAN, Trustee.

94 100 October, 20th 1831.

BLANK DEEDS, kept constantly for sale at this office:

THE ROWAN TROOP of CAV-ALRY, will parade in the Tot of Salisbury on the last Friday November, at 10 O'clock, at November, at 10 O'clock, at il Court House. Person wishing become members of the company of

do so on that day, HY, GH, ES, Capt. Oct. 25th, 1831. 4490

To Saddlers AND

Harness-Makers.

THE Subscribers wish to employ one Saddler and two Harness-Makers of steady and industrious hab-JOHN W. HILTON, BENJ. J. OAKES.

95tf Oct. 31# 1831. To Undertakers.

SEALED Proposals will be recev'd to apply to the subscriber before they make a sale, for they may rest assured make a sale, for they may rest assured that he will pay the most liberal prices in CASH.

JAMES HUIE.

Ty, N. C. The materials to be of Rock

N. B. All letters addressed to the MAXWELL CHAMBERS 3999 W H HORAH. CON.

ESTATE SALE.

W. H. HORAH. GEORGE VOGLER

nsive Bale and hiring of Negroes ! THE subscriber will offe for sale, at the Court House in Salisbury, to the highest bidder on Saturday the 31st of December next, about forty likely NE. GROES, belonging to the Estate of the late Door S . Ferrand, consisting of Men, Women, Children, Boys, and

Legol demands against the Estate, will be taken in Payment.

And on Blonday the 2nd January next will be hired, at the Court House after said, for one year, on the usual terms fifty, or sixty negroes, of the shove description, belonging to the said Estate. 96:100 R. MACNAMARA admr.

Rowan County N. C. Oct. 28th 183:.

Runaway



ON the 10th of September last, from my plantation in Jones county, two negroes, one named WASHINGTON, about 27 years of age, a very bright mulatto, on one of his hands there is a sear occasioned by a cine, he will

there is a sear occasioned by a gin; he will change his name and endeavor to pass for a free man. The other named JOHN, a common mulatto, about 30 years of age, very intelligent; he will probable pass as the service of Washington, and change his name. A reward of 25 Dollars will be given for the delivery of either in any jail, so that I can get them.

Occober 16th.

JAMES LAMAR.

Occober 16th.

October 16th.

The Georgian, Savannab; the Telescope, Columbie, S. C; and Ilicamond Enquirer, are requisted to publish the above weekly until forbid, and then forward their accounts to J. T.AMAR.

BEEF IN MARKET. intends hereafter to have good beef which he will have in market every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday mornings. His beef is as good as that of any of his brethren and he is determined to sell it as cheap. He will pov the highest cash prices for

85tf CHARLES L. BOWERS. Committed.

good mountain beeves, at any time.

MAKEN up and committed to the Jaji of this county, on the 6th instant, a negro boy, who says his name is Phil and says that he belongs to William Haden of this county, and that he was bought by said Haden from Anderson Foster. Sid negro is about twenty five or thirty years old, black complexion shout five feet liberally compensated for his trouble. eight inches high and slender built. The owner is requested to pay charges and take him away. F. SLATER Shift:
Salisbury, Nov. 10, 1831. 97 f

The Tenuessee Spinster. THE subscriber still continues to

make the above Machines and keeps a supply constantly on hand which he will sell low for cash or on eredit to punctual dealers. He likewise intends to keep on hand a good sterest in a Tract of Land situated on supply of COTTON GINS, and he will also repair the same to order.

72tf E. P. MITCHELL. Salishury, May 21st.

JOB PRINTING. OF BUERY DESCRIPT ESSUTED WITH NEATHESS & DESPATTIF, AT THIS OFFICE,

WARE ON A THIER! o forewarmed from Adving my dealings with a certain Flicton, who closed from this related in activities Money from the of tay store previous to his closedrawer of my store previous to his stopement. Said Hudson is by trade a Tailor,
whent 19 years old, Eve feet 8 or 7 inches
with Hid on when he cloped a mixed
Cost and Pahtoloous. It is probable that
he has gone to the West as he was seen
passing through Statesville the morning
after his clopement.

JOHN MURPHY.

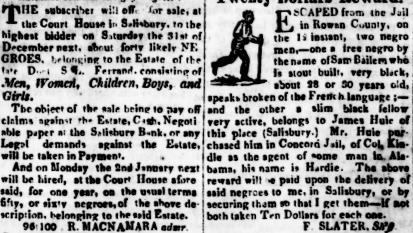
Editors in the West friendly to
the papilic will give the above an insertion in their papers.

Negroes Wanted!

THE subscriber is desirous to purchase a number of NEGROES without my limit during the next twelve months. Any person having such property for sale would do well to apply to the subscriber before they

Wood, and Iron, with a plan of exe- subscriber will be attended to as punccuting the same accompanying the rually, as if application was made in proposals. Persons wis ing to un-person. In his abscence Rosert dertake, will call on F. SLATER HUZZ will attend to the business, Esq. at the Jail and view the same. or in his abscence Mr. REZYES, the Post-Master, will, who is authorised to make purchases at all times. Sansbury, May 21.

Twenty Dollars Reward.



W J JONES. ATTORNEY AT LAW.

VII.L practise in the Courts of this County ty, Davidson, Mecklenburg & Cabarras. His office is a few doors below the Court-Hon October 8th 1831. 924

PLANTER'S AND FARMER'S

A! MANAGES. POR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD 1832

C ALCULATED for the Meredian of Salem, N. C. just received and for sale at this Office. Price 10 cents single 75 cents per dozen.

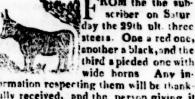
Lost or Mislaid

THE first volume of Ascough's Shakespeare. The volume is well bound and has green edges: No yellow complexion, with a scar above her eye. Said the citizens of Salisbury and the Girl has an only female public generally that he now has and book would confer a favor on the Sc. No. vender in the U. S. can book owner byreturning it to this office. 89

For Sale.

Two hundred pounds of first rate Northern Hops. Enquire at this 86tf

Strayed, FROM the the sub-



steers. One a red one, another a black, and the third spieded one with wide horns Any information respecting them will be thank fully received, and the person giving it JOHN I. SHAVER.

Salisbury, New 10, 1831

WAGGONERS.

Driving to Fayetteville,

WILL find it to their advantage, to stop at the Wagon Yard, where every convenience is provided for Man and Horse, to make them comfortable, at the moderate charge of 25 cents a day and night, for the privilege of the Yard, the use of a good house, fire, water, and shelter. Attached to the Yard, are a Grocera and Provision Store, Bread Shop and Confectionary, and a Mous for Boarders and Lodgera, in a plain, cheap, wholesome and comfortable style.—Fancticeille April, 1st 1888.

Notice.

A few reams of writing paper for sale at this Office, at \$2.50 per ream, a few reams, at \$25 and a few reams of wrapping, at the usual

ANOTHER

Mammoth Lottery

All Many and no Blanks !!!

THE war-rock Consolidated Lots
in the War Many York on Wednesday
the 19th Consolidated Lots
in the Lottery will be a Prize!! Those
Tickets besing some of the drawn nonters will be instituted to Re-the-Tickets being some of the drawn non-hers will be initialed to 34-those being one of the drawn wathbers on them win be entitled as usual to 510. This is a fine Scheme for Parkages.

Tickets \$10 Halres \$5 Quarters \$2.50 packages of 22 tickets will cost the Packages and the amount warranted. Those who remit 893 will be entitled to s certificate of a package of wholes in like proportion for shares. The original tickets will be deposited in the Bank.

Orders for Tickets to receive prompt, and confidential attention must be addressed to

58

8224

ANTHONY H SCHUYLER. 4199 New York.

MORE GOOD NEWS FROM SCHUYLER'S LUCKY PALACE OF FORTUNE-DRAWING OF THE MAMMOTH

LOTERY

Drawn 21st September.

4 22 31 21 8 14 No. 4 22 31 the highest Capital of

5000 was sent by the managre in a whole

Ticket to a gentleman in Pittebugh Penn. The followingebrilliant Capitals were distributed by Schuyler w his lucky patrons.

No. 22 31 4 thecapiral of 20,000

was sold in a package to Mesers, B. Eaton of Halifaz N. C. and James Gordon of Norfik Va. (I publish their names by special permission) the cash was promptly paid in current cash the

of equal success in selling the Capitals My friends at a distance will recollect that a brilliaut Lottery draws in New-York every Wednesday The Capitals are from \$15,000 to \$40000. Tickets from \$5 to \$10 so that these who remit \$10 need not pay the postage and will be sure of a chance for the brilliant Capitals which are distributed

weekly at Scuylers fortunate Palaces Those who purchase tickets will receive the "Lottery Herald" which is published by me every evening of the drawing and forwarded to any part of the United States gratis-the Herald contains the drawing of each Lottery and much useful and amusing reading matter .-

Orders for tickets must as usual ! addressed to.

ANTHONY H. SCHUYLER NEW-YORK.

Committed.

on the Jail of heoln County, on the 10th of Jugust, 1831, negro man, about 25 years of age, feet 5 inches high, well formed, Speaks polite. He has a scar on his right Cheek, he calls himself Nicho demus. and says he belongs to No thaniel Hops in Iredell County, North Carolina The owner is resquested D come forward, prove property particles and take him away. 13th JACOB BEINHARDT, Jail